WASHINGTON.

IA VOTE ON THE ELECTORAL BILL.

THE EDMUNDS AND THE SOUTHARD MEASURES IN CONFLICT IN COMMITTEE-THE SUGAR MEN IN WASHINGTON-PATENTS, ETC.

The bill of Senator Edmunds on counting the electoral vote, which was sent to the House before the recess, will not be reported to the House favorably. The Southard bill will be sent in, in its place, General Butler is expected in Washington on Friday. The Potter Committee has resolved to meet then. Arguments were made yesterday by sugar men before a House Committee. An amendment has been proposed to the Patent laws by Senator Withers, which is now attracting attention.

THE EDMUNDS BILL.

IT IS VOTED DOWN IN A HOUSE COMMITTEE AND THE BILL OF MR. SOUTHARD GIVEN THE PREF-

THE TELEGRAPH TO THE INIBUNE. Washington, Jan. 8 .- The House Special Committee on the Revision of the Electoral Laws, of which Mr. Southard is chairman, decided to-day to report adversely on the Senate bill reported last session by Senator Edmunds, providing for the decision of questions arising from the counting of electoral votes. The committee also decided to report the bill introduced last May by Southard, providing for the same contingencies. It was agreed in committee that Mr. Sampson, of Iowa, shall have an opportunity when the Southard bill is reported to the House to move the Edmunds bill as a substitute, and thus secure a vote upon it. It is certainly to be expected that Congress will adopt one or the other of these plans this Winter, for it is hardly to be loped that the next Congress will be able to perfect any legislation on this subject during its first session.

NO "DISCOVERIES" BY DAVIS. THE STORY THAT HIS EXPLORATIONS HAD UN-EARTHED ANYTHING OF CONSEQUENCE WHOLLY

Washington, Jan. 8 .- The report that the committee of Senator Davis, to investigate the accounts in the Treasury Department, has uncarthed gross irregularities, " forced balances," etc., perpetrated with the knowledge or by the order of Secretary Boutwell, is wholly imaginary. There is excellent reason for the belief that Senator Davis and his experts have made no discoveries at all as the result of their Summer's work which have not already been made public over and over again. The Treasury Department. like every other institution in the country, is a from time to time to the changing necessities of the public service. In this way it has been found necessary to make changes in the classification of the various items which go to make up the annual statement of the public debt. These matters have been investigated and explained to the satisfaction of every one except. Senator, Davis, of West Vir-ginis, so often that a more detailed account of them is uncalled for.

INY TREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Jan. 8.-The first afternoon receptions of the season given by the families of the members of the Cabinet took place today. Among the callers at the house of
the Secretary of State were the Chinese Minister, attended by his native and American secretaries, Admiral William Gore Jones, of the silver, at prices shirlify below the London rates. British Legation, and wife, and many prominent American officials. The costume were \$7,113.600. of the Chinese Minister is a novelty in Washington, and the Minister was the recipient of many attentions. He were a richly embrod ered brown satin sack, with cap of the same color, and white slippers. All of the recep-tions to-day were numerously attended.

GENERAL BUTLER WAITED FOR.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE NOT TO MEET UNTIL HE COMES-TAIN ABOUT THE CIPHERS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Jan. 8 -The Potter Committee has

postponed its meeting until Friday. There are now numerous indications that the cipher telegrams will be investigated. Many of the Democrats are still opposed to taking any notice of this subject, but at least two Democratic members of the Committee are pronounced in their opinion that a movement for such an investigation must begin. General Butler is expected here by Friday,

ABANDONED INVENTIONS. A LAW SUGGESTED BY SENATOR WITHERS WHICH

MIGHT WORK INJURY TO A WIDE CIRCLE OF MANUFACTURERS. 1DY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.

Washington, Jan. 8 .- Just before the holiday rece-s Senator Withers gave notice of an amend ment which he intended to propose to the bill to change the patent laws. It is as follows:

the patentlaws. It is as follows:

That in all cases where patents have been passed and sllowed since July s. 1270, but have been and are still withheld under the provisions of Section 4,885 of the Revised Statutes, because of non-payment of the timal fee within the time prescribed, the Commissioner of Patents, upon payment of such final fee within six months after the passage of this act, shall issue the said patents as if the final fee had been paid within the time horotofore prescribed by law, which patents so issued shall been after the time of the actual issue of the same. Provided, that no person shall be field responsible in damages for having previous to the issuing of such patents used or manufactured any article or thing for which any patent may issue under this act.

By the present law and practice of the Patent Office a preliminary fee of \$15 is collected on every application for a patent that is made. When the patent is granted it is only issued on the payment of a final fee of \$20. If the final fee is not paid within aix months then the patent a new application for a patent on the same device at any time within two years, after which, if the final fee as not paid and the patent issued, the invention becomes public property. It constantly happens that the greater part of the claims advanced in the application for a patent are disallowed, for the ideas that are supposed by the inventor to be new have already been patented, but a patent is granted on one or two of the specifications, and when the inventor is informed of this he does not consider the putent as worth \$20, and so never pays the final fee. In other cases the inventor values his patent much more when he makes his application than when the patent is granted, or he hopes to make improvements that will render it valuable, but falls to do so, and for this reason never secures the patent by paying the final fee. The number of cases in which patents have been granted but withheld for the

final fee since 1870 is several thousand. Many of these patents, since they have become public property, have been made valuable by subsequent inventions by other persons, and are in daily use as elements of important machines. The amendment of Senator Withers proposes to levy a tax on all such devices for the benefit of the original inventors. In other words, it has made it available. The effect of such a law may be in the reduction of wages at Wilkers Parrish & Co. are working under the reduction of wages at Winamic and Sugar Notch. At Plymouth the men have field a meeting and resolved on the new bridge new Syring in the reduction of wages at Winamic and Sugar Notch. At Plymouth the men have field a meeting and resolved finds that it is so crude or is so expensive of granted finds that it is so crude or is so expensive of the force is working, and efforts are being made to action the men when the parent is mentioned rand than the first mention of the force is working, and efforts are being made to action. William Ferron, it ing on the new bridge near Syringtical Obs. restricted on the reduction of the force is working under the working under the production of warming and resolved at the new bridge near Syringtical Obs. restricted on the reduction of the force is working under the production of warming and resolved at

application as to be worthless, in a commercial point of view. He may protect his property in the inventojoin in a general strike He may protect his property in the invention by paying the final fee of \$20, but he does not consider it to be worth that sum, and so abandons it. A few years afterward some other man makes an in vention, and patents it, which, combined with the one builder, who applies it to all the machines he con The engines are sold and purchased with the understanding that the peculiar device which distinguishes the governor from others is covered by only one patent, and that that is owned by the builder. Now, if the amendment of Senator Withers should become a law, the first inventor who abandoned his patent would be entitled to collect a royalty from every person who used an engine of the charactor described or to force the owner to stop using that particular kind of governor. It is sate to say that the

ADVICES FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO. MINISTER FOSTER'S DISPATCHES-GOLD EXPELLED

tion is fully understood.

Senate will never agree to such amendment if its opera-

FROM THE COUNTRY BY SILVER-ESCOBEDO-ZAMACONA-CONTRABAND TRADE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TERRENE!

Washington, Jan. 8 .- Mr. John W. Foster, nited States Minister to Mexico, writing to the State Department, describes the effect of the decline in the price of silver upon the industries of a double standard country in which both metals are treated alike. rience of their Southern neighbors how they would sufgress had their way and made the coinage of silver free. Mr. Foster anys:

Minister Foster refers to the extensive contraband

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1879. The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued the seventy-minth call for the redemption subject to of 5-20 honds of 1865, consols of 1867. The principal the result.

The Treasury to-lay purchased 400,000 ounces of The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day

PERILS OF THE SEA.

A FISHING VESSEL MISSING. NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. S .- Grave fears are entertained regarding the fishing smack Phot, of this port, which left here last Forsday for the purpose of atching coddsh, expecting to return the same night or early on the following morning. The occupants were Abdrew Tew, Charles Allen and Edward Oxx, all of

A LIGHTSHIP ADDITY. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jun. 8 .- Collector Pratt, of Newport, has received orders to disputch the cutter Samuel Dexter in search of the Handkerchief Sheal Lightsnip,

EUFFALO AND JAMESTOWN RAILEOAD. ALBANY, Jan. 8 .- The following report has been received by the State Engineer: The Buffalo and Jamestown Radroad was sold at foreclosure sale and organized as the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad on January 1, 1878. Hence this report covers only the last three months of the year 1877;

	Capital stock	\$2,000,000	-CH
ì	Subscribed	1,379,400	OC
ł	Pai, up, last report		10.
	Funded debt, last report.		(0)
t	Present debt	1,432,695	TH
	An ount of floating debt		24
	Average rate of interest, 6 per cent.		
	Total cost of road and rempment	2,939,179	100
	Number of passengers carried 29,586		
	Tons of freight carried 3,151,987	11,904	27
	Total expense of maintaining road		S.
	Total expense of repairs of machinery,	27,077	4
	Total expense of operating road	*110.11	6.3
	Receipts from passingers \$22,802 12		
	Receipts from trencht 31,871 13		
	Peccinia itom orner sources see so so		
		49,000	21
	For transportation expenses	45.54.17	

PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PARDONS. HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 8.-The Board of Pardons this afternoon recommended the commutation of the death sentence imposed upon Blasius Pistorius,

For payments to surpins fund.

the ex Catholic priest, to imprisonment for life Argument was also made before the board, urging it to recommend to the Governor the withdrawal of the death warrants of the Mollie Magnires James O'Donnell ant Charles Sharpe, sentenced to be hanged on the 14th inst. The amplication is based on the plea of fresh testimony, discovered since their conviction. No ac-

THE CANAL BOARD.

Albany, Jan. 8 .- At a meeting of the Canal Board to-day, a communication embracing the proceedings of the New-York Produce Exchange in advocacy of ings of the New-York Froduce Exenance is advocacy of free canals was received and referred to the Cammittee on Commerce. State Larrager Seymour report d in favor of the application of the Globe Woollen Mills 's' the abandonment of canal lames at Utica, and the report was adopted. State Engineer Seymour presented a report on locks, which was tabled. The appeal calendar was then taken up. was then taken up.

THE BROKEN BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK. ALBANY, Jan. 8.-Willis S. Paine, receiver of the Bond Street Savings Bank, has been granted an extension of time in which to make final distribution of creditors of the institution. He has paid 70 per cent in dividends and has on hand about \$41,000, besides several purcels of real estate which he has been ordered to seit.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1879.

THE TROUBLE IN TAMMANI

A SPECIAL MEETING CALLED.

THE QUARREL STILL ACTIVELY DISCUSSED BY POL-ITICIANS-PROPHECIES OF A LIVELY TIME TO-MORROW NIGHT-WHAT IT COSTS TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY.

The movement against the adherents of John Keily, who control the Tammany Society, continues to be an exciting subject of conversation among Democratic politicians. "The late election was carried by the Republican and Anti-Tammany men," said a promisent Democrat yesterday, "because the people are opposed to the rule of any secret order." The opinion seems to be general that it would not matter whether the society was conducted by one wing of the Democratic party or the other, whether by Triden or Kelly, so far as the public is concerned. voters of this city seem thoroughly tired of this kind of political rule and will vote against it. It was claimed the power of John Keily was to destroy the prestige of Tammany, which can only be done by taking the society out of his control. If this is done they declare that they will throw the half open to all political societies, and make the so-ciety conform to the purposes it was originally enarindigent members, and their widows and orphans.

The Anti-Tammany men were jubilant yesterday, as they claim that they are certain to elect a majority of the thirteen Sachems in April next, and control the society thereafter; but whether that would take the society out of the realm of politics was generally regarded as more than questionable. It two or three years gold has not only ceased to be a circulating meaning, authors also defined left the country. It is now very difficult to purchase on short notice in the city only a few thousand dolars in gold, and it commands a premium of from 14 to 18 per cent, according to the fluctuations of the London silver market. Silver is by law an unlimited legal-tender for all dobts, private and public. * In the present depressed condition of all industries in Mexico, the late decline in silver must be regarded for this country as a great hational calanaty.

Minister Foster, writing about General Escotedo, says that the Lerdo Minister of War and leader of the late revolution is still kept in close confinement in the mit start prison of the City of Mexico. His trial by courtmartal has been announced that Shor Zamacona, who had tendered his resignation as Mexican Minister to the United States, had, at the urgent request of all the members of the Cabinet and dotter prominent public upon withdrawn his resignation, and would remain in the second into conflict with near the his sound of the City of Mexico. His trial by courtmartal has been announced that Shor Zamacona, who had tendered his resignation as Mexican Minister to the United States, had, at the urgent request of all the members of the Cabinet and dotter prominent public upon withdrawn his resignation, and would remain in the cut is an approximately to be a new movering fact, at this inecting has been announced that short and country as a special meeting has been called for to-morned might, a very unusual thing. It was newless private with the desired mass remained was runored yesteriagy that at this necting fact, are the fight, as a special meeting has been called for the fight, as a special meeting has been called for the fight, as a special meeting has been called for the fourt, are the fight, as a special meeting has been called for the fourt, are the fight, as a special meeting has their fort, are the fight, as a special meeting has their graded for the cou and there is evidently to be a new movement in the

been investigated and explained to the satisfaction of every one except. Senator Davis, of West Virginia, so of the third and the probability that he will and the pr

been elected to the Tammany Society, and are shortly to be installed. The experience of a member in introduced or special properties of them who are not aware of the consequences financially of an induction into this society.

The initiation test is nominally \$25, which the unforter natic is required to pay ever to Sero tary Joel O. Stevels immediately upon his passage through the "terrible or deal" to which he is subjected physically. This he will observe his great mistake. Before now of the day after his initiation he will be will discover his great mistake. Before now of the day after his initiation he will be will discover his great mistake. Before now of the day after his initiation he will be will discover his great mistake. Before now of the day after his initiation he will be will discover his great mistake. Before now of the day after his initiation he will be will discover his great mistake. Before now of the day after his initiation he will be will discover his great mistake. Before now of the day after his initiation he will be will discover his great mistake. Before now of the day after his initiation he will be will discover his great mistake. Before now of the day after his initiation he will be will discover his great mistake. Before now of the day after his initiation he will be will discover his great mistake. Before now of the day after his initiation he will be will discover his great mistake. Before now now he will discover his great mistake the will appear and the red will not be a discovered by the day after his initiation has a discovered by the day after his initiation has a discovered by the day of the day after his initiation of the day after his initiation has a discovered his initiation of the day after his initiation of the day af

which he is to be subjected, but the following morning he will discover his great mistake. Before noon of the day after his installation he will be wated upon by an extranely politic and imposing old gentleman known as Wishinskie John D. Newman, who will furnish him with a certificate of membership, beautifully engraved, and written out in an elegant hold hand by the aforesaid Wiskinskie, for which he will be required to pay the sum of \$15. or threalout, Having paid this with a such, he will be astorished to discover within half an hour that an enterprising picture-framer has discovered the need of framing the atoresaid certificate, who will prisent him with a suitable frame, for which there is a charge of \$5.

This new demand being satisfied, the unfortunate intitlated man may dream for another half hour in peace, satisfied that the taxpaying for the privicese of entering the Society of Taminary or the Commban Order, is over-but for half an hour only. Then will appear another person with a beautiful postograph of sachem John Keily originally easiling about 50 cents to manufacture, but for which the dealer will charge \$8, unit anset. He was ask what necessity there is for his buying the poture of the Chief Sachem in order to become a member of the Taminany Society, our will get no satisfaction except that of head to distinct or and he will be foreidly reminded of it by another plature frame who comes along with a frame are glass precisely available for the poture of Mr. Keily, and for which \$5 outy will be demanded.

He will thus had by the time he is fully installed that the limitation fee will have amounted to \$85-a good price for the privice.

A Fillie of August 15 out of the control of the control of the privice.

A Fillie of August 15 out of the control of the privice.

A FORGER ARRESTED IN BRAZIL.

Thomas G. Conyngham, formerly a prominent resident of Wilkesbarre, Penn., became scrionsly involved financially in 1876 and field from the country It was then discovered that be had been guilty of lorgeries to the extent of at least \$200,000. Yesterday the news reached New-York that Conyngham had been naisted in Hio Janeiro, and would be sent to New-York.

On August 3, 1876, the forgeries were discovered.

August 4 Conyngham took passing in the strainer Pennarana for Europe. He successfully chaled the police, went from Pianouth to Southampton, and thence sailed for Erzeit Pernars the Beaviest Locie by Connigham's forgeries were the directors of the Second National Buik of Wilkesbarre, and through conn Jon with this bank the loss fell heasily upon B T. Barbitt, of New-York, Detective Golden, of the Spearal Striver Squad, who has for years been watching the interests of Mr. Babout, learning of Conynghams's arrival in Brazil, went to Rio Janeiro and arrested hum.

BOSTON SUGAR EXPORTS.

Boston, Jan. 7.—The exports of sugar from this port for 1878 amounted to 20,006,941 bounds, in climing 14,634,238 pounds to Canada, and 6,062,703 pounds to other countries.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

CRIMES AND CASCALITES—BY TELEGRAPH.

LOUISVILLE, KV., Jan. S.—Robert Malone, Postmaster of fle siery's Station, was nurriered with a hatchet
yesteday, by an inknown man.

POLICE JUSTICE DISMISSED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. S.—Phe City Conneil,
sitting as a court of Impeachment, to day diamissed Police
Judgo Warwick for malicesance in office.

TWO FORGELIES SENTENCED.

PROVIDENCE, R. L., Jan. 7.—In the Court of Common Pieus to-day Charles W. Lenen was sentenced to the
state Phoon for six years, and James P. Ersking for Four
years, for other ing a forget deed of real estate:

AN ACRODIAT KILLED.

years, for othering a forced de dof real estate:

L.TILE ROEK, Ark., Jan. S.—Henry Dirk, while attempting a balloon ascension at Joneshoro, (raighead County a few days since foll from the trapeze a distance of 1000 feet, and was instantly kiles.

BUENED TO BEATH WHILE DRUNK.

PHILADLIPHIS, Jan. 7.—Clara Potts, a servant in indiging house known as the st. Littern Hotels, at Fifth and Vineals, was burned to death 8 an early hour risk morning. She returned home some time during the might information and while smoking in bed set her clothing on are and was beginned to a crosp.

BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

COMMEMORATING JACKSON'S VICTORY. A BALL AND DINNER GIVEN BY THE TAMMANY SO-CIETY IN NEW-YORK-THE DEMOCRACY OF

OHIO AT DINNER AT COLUMBUS. The Tammany Society celebrated the anniversary of General Jackson's victory at the Battle of New-Orleans by a ball and dinner at the hall in Fourteenth-st., yesterday. The ball was a great success. Beside the leaders of Tammany Hall,

many other politicians and well known residents were present. Many of the costumes of the ladies were rich and costly. At Columbus, Ohio, there was a dinner, also. Senator Thurman was not present, but sent a letter expounding the principles of the Jacksonian Democracy. Mr. Ewing made a rampant greenback speech.

TAMMANY'S SUCCESSFUL BALL.

A BANQUET AND BALL COMBINED-A GATHERING OF LEADING LOCAL POLITICIANS AND THEIR FAMI-LIES-SOME OF THE HANDSOME COSTUMES THAT WERE SEEN ON THE FLOOR.

entertainment. It has happened that in almost every instance heretofore it has given combined balls and bonheroes, like Jackson. Last night was the first time that one of its social entertainments has followed a political defeat. Whatever the previous ball may have been, that of last night, in spite of late defeats and present bad weather, was a pleasant and many expected it would not be select, but in fact the company in appearance was of a were handsomely dressed. Those who appeared on the floor were not many in number, but all were ele-

character, and all the more striking because so seldom seen in the Tammany Building, Among the more interesting decorations were the buttle term and stained flags which the Tammany regi-

Eghts of Tammany Hall, mounding Mr. Schell, Mr. Kelly and Mr. Clinton, but there were also many others not specially identified with the society or the political

Mrs. Edward Gale was dressed in an exquisite shade; the corsage was cut low, and was usarly filled

en princesse, and trimmed with Chantilly lace, releived by Loops of cardinal satin ribbon; necklace of pearls and pearl earnings completed this costume,

Mos Cowdin were a costume of black silk, relieved by

THE DINNER IN OHIO.

NOT SO LARGE A GATHERING AS EXPECTED-EWING ON FINANCE AND THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDI-DATES OF ORIO-THURMAN SENDS A LETTER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 8 .- The Democratic gath ring in this city for the purpose of celebrating the sumed the huge proportions that people were led to expeet. While there are a number of prominent gentlemen present they embrace only the pel-Olito who are generally on hand at the regular state Conventions. The Young Men's Democratic Club after chdeavoring to control treasure chest initiated a movement to celebrate the Burtle of New-Orleans and to consult as to the best made of proce-ding in the coming campour. Invitations were thrown broadcast, Satesmen were freely mylled to be on hand and address the assemblage which it was believed would be present; into large proportions, many openly declaring that they would have nothing whatever to do with the entertain ment. To add to the disconnect of the managers, Senator Thurman, the heavy artist and drawing eard of the show, failed them. When it became apparent that M. Thurman would not be present, many

very few of the Columbus Democracy being among the number. The gathering was duly called to order, and J. D. Suilivan, president of the Young Men's Democratic Cinb. delivered the address of welcome.

After music, General Thomas Ewing responded to the

toast, "The Next President of the United States." He referred to the establishment of the Bank of the United States and the annihilation of it by General Jackson. He

then said:

The memorable conflict is often spoken of as a fight for "hard money," against "roft money," for "all drops" against "rags," by men who have learned by rote the catchwords of the contary, but never learned its purpose.

*Near a half contary has passed, and the people are confronted with the same question, greatly marmined in dimensions and importance. We have now a confidention of 2,000 United States banks before do not with a capital of over someonoon material of 355,000,000, and with learned for all present a little and money power, teaching every quarter of our latel, and modeling every business man and business interest in their great. In tend of period the handwards of the troventhem, they are its rule of the state of the Transit form in the property of the property of the Transity Period Transit in their learning House whose they innocently unlift the laws. From 1850 until 1876, they fastened on us a series of finance meanness when they inscend on us a series of finance measures which have doubled the burdens and woes of the surespansed in the surespansed of the surespansed in the surespansed of panners, and broken more hearts than would pave Broadway from Central Park to the Bat tery. To complete the work of degradation and subjects they. To complete the work of degradation and subjects the order of the masses, the man under whose Presidency this infamous legislation was accomplished—the worshipper in the decane of the decane of the masses, the man under whose Presidency this infamous legislation was accomplished—the worshipper in the decane of the decane of the masses, the man under whose Presidency this infamous legislation was accomplished—the worshipper in the decane of the sure place. CLAIMANTY TO W. S. OBLIEN'S ESTATE.

SAN FLANCISCO, Jun. S. —A party claiming to be passed to the place. CLAIMANTY TO W. S. OBLIEN'S ESTATE.

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SAN FLANCISCO, Jun. S. —A party claiming to be passed to the place. The place of the place. The place of the place of the place. The place of the place of the place of the place of the place. The place of the place

and worshipped of the millionaires—is to come back to us in 1889 annointed with the benedletions of every crowned acad of Europe, to give us a strong and profigate Government, such as becomes the transition from a real to a sham republic.

Let us mest him, or whoever else may be nominated by his party, with an opposition composed of all citizens who want to preserve a Government for the people and by the people, and who can unite on a few fundamental propositions in opposition to the aggressions of the money power—the substitution of greenbacks for bank notes, the unlimited coinage of the old silver dollar, and the prempt and absolute stopeoge of all increase of the bonded debt for resumption purposes.

Who shall our leader be 1 No man who expects to win the Presidency by a suit nehancery, or an Electoral Commission, or by money. Let us have a brave and pure man, on a plain and candid platform.

"Let our leader be one who is with the people, heart and soul—who has ablactbon—and who, ff unly elected, will bet e President. Modest Ohio has sons fit for the occasion. She grows Presidential timber. Her woods are full of it. I see before me the able and distinguished leader of the Western Democracy in the memorable strucele of 1868, for the payment of the public debt according to the contract. Here, too, sits a Greenbacker of National fame, a solder of two wars, with the blood of the Revolution visiting his big heart. Nor can we forget, though he be absent, the Farmer statesman who would have won the Governorship of Ohio in 1875, and the Presidence in 1876, but for that godsend to the Republican party—the bugaboo plot between Geglam and the Prope. If we could roil ten years off the old hero's back we would elect him President, and the would be present at the manguration. Yet at three-score years and ten he is more vigorous than half the Presidents, and his age, like a listy Winter, is frosty but kindly. But uppermost in the general thought, in Ohoo and throughout the United States, stands Thurman—the Fabius Maximus o

MR. IHURMAN'S IDEA OF DEMOCRACY.

The following letter from Mr. Thurman was then read:
DEAR SIR: I fully expected to attend the banquet on
the 8th inst., at Columbus, and enjoy that reunion of
political and personal friends on a day so memorable in
the histry of the Ropublic and so much cherished by
the Democracy. But at the last moment, to my great
regret, I find it will not be in my power
to have that pleasure. I am just beginning to recover
from a severe cold that has afflicted me for a week or
more, and I cannot but recognize the fact that it would
be imprendent for me in such extremely cold weather to
make a trip requiring 800 miles travel and crossing the
mountains twice.

Permit me to offer a few reflections upon the toast.

more, and I cannot but recognize the fact that it would be impruhent for me in such extremely cold weather to make a trip requiring 800 miles travel and crossing the mountains twice.

Permit me to offer a few reflections upon the toast, "Jacasonian Democracy," the tueme on which I was appointed to speak. Of concess some other speaker will take my place and do justice to the subject. But the privilege may be accorded me of justing down some very brief pertinent observations. I wish to call your attention to some of the most marked characteristics of the Democracy of the time of Andrew Jacason. I refer to the time when he was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency and when he filled the Presidential chair.

First—the Democracy were then eminently if not presidently distinguished by their devotion to the union of the states South and North. East and West. That sentiment was cherished by every time Democrat. Subsequent events at length for a time suspended it in the South, but the habby circumstances of our present condition—thanks to the influence of Democrate principles—is that love of the Union is everywhere restored, and has preserved the find principles of the Democratic principles is that love of the Union is everywhere restored, and has preserved the such party in the South.

Second y—The party was equally distinguished by its love of the Constitution and has sought to preserve it in all its vicor and menefleence by giving to it a natural, rational interpretation; and it battled manfully and constantly against those constructions that threatened to conver the Government into an unimited centralized despotism, and, on the other hand, against all theories that menaced the existence of the Union. Permit me to say that the principles of the Jackson and Democracy were the determined force of monopoies. They could not be otherwise, for the very foundations to prove the party was the doctrine of equal rights. By whatever names they may have been called, there has been, and perhaps ever will seek special privil

We may well caum Onlo as a Democratic State. The institutes of her people are true to the principles of the agree, and if we wis but drop and differences network anselves, lar aside all selfish and interested arms and occh mark and work altogether for the needs of the party, totally ignering and increased in the party, totally ignering and increased in the great Democratic party, and polisicha vote a will even a true, sterling, Andrew Jackson Democratic the White House in 1880. The Governor was warmly congratulated at the close

of his remarks. General Morgan, General Ward, Congressman-elect George L. Converse, Speaker Neal, of the House of Representatives, and several of the House of representative, and the Concentrative in the Concentration of the Concentration of the Concentration of the Concentration of the Strivites were continued into the morning bours, and although the attendance did not most the expectations of the managers, the liberal amount of wine which was supplied to those who did some has had the effect of reviving their researce. Claims of future success are made with confidence.

AFFORGOTTEN HERO OF THE BATTLE OF NEW-OBLEANS Washington, Jan. 8 .- One of the most in-

teresting facts connected with the battle of New-Orieans is that the battle fought by the privateer General Armstrong, commanded by the late Cap-General Armstrong, commanded by the late Captain Samuel C. Reid, with the forces of the British squadron at Fayal on September 27, 1844, so emploid and delayed the expedition against N = 0ccleans that it halled to arrive until four days after General Jackson's forces. New-Grienis helm utterly defenceless at the time, the burnles standier of the British by the criew of the Armstrong caised a delay to the English fleet of over ten days, which has thereby aver General Jackson time to repair for the determs of that city. General Jackson acknowledged this fast after the buttle of the Armstrong became known to him, and this said Mr. Clay was of opinion that, had the English captinged New Griegars, although the battle was fourth after the Treaty of Shent, English deverse would have stood by the treaty.

Captain Reid was presented by the State of token of remarkable bravery in the naval fight above referred to. The placky American fought several large

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES,

Cost STER Feno. Jan. S.—The term of imprison-cut of O. F. Bullari, v. State Representative, expired this orning, and he was released.

morting, suit be was released.

COTTON SHIPMENTS AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK Va., Jan. S.—The steams of the Popporties, with a carge of Salo bales of coston, and the Fallan bark durie, with 2,250 bales, salied for Livetpeet to day.

THE BOSE ISLAND LIGHT.

NewPort, R. L. Jan. S.—Efforts are being made by eithers to have the widow of the late leaser of the Bose Island Light appointed to be hasband's paction. The cost of the late vestering, and there are already a coston applicants for the place.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN. NO FURTHER INTELLIGENCE OF INTEREST EXPECTED BEFORE SPRING-REPORTED FLIGHT OF YAKOOB

The Daily News's dispatch from Labore says: seneral Stewart's occupation of Kandinar will mark the conclusion of a definite period of the war. All will then have been done that the Quettah Column can posthen have been done that the Quettan Column can pos-sibly do before Winter. It is true that unlimited dis-cretion is given to General Stewart, and possibly he may project the occupation of Ghirist, which is an important strategic position, but unless the unforcase a occurs, the Army of Afghanistan will furnish no further intelli-gence of importance before the beginning of March. The Vicerov of India telegraphs that Major Cavag.

follow Shere All in his flight to the Russian frontier, The Ghilzai chiefs, with the exception of Azmatullah

Khan, have all sent in friendly messages. In the action with the Suleiman Khel maranders the British lost two killed and ten wounded.

St. Perensure, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1879.
The Agence Russe (semi-official)—for the first time admits that Shere Ali has entered Russian territory, saying

THE KHYBER PASS NOW QUIET. CALCUTTA, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1878 The band of Mahoud Waziris, who recently made an cursion into British territory, plundered the inhabitants, burned a tank and retreated to the hills, has been cut off with heavy loss. The Kin ber Pass is now quiet. The British attacked the Suleiman K of maranders and killed seventy of them. This important operation will, it is expected, produce quiet on the fcontier.

THE PREMIER'S ILLNESS

London, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1879. The High Wycombe correspondent of the Lord Beaconsfield's indisposition, now telegraphs that on Monday evening Lord Beaconfield had symptoms of gout in the right foot. He did not, therefore, leave his room until 5 o'clock pested as evening. He has passed an excelent ugen. The goats symptoms have greatly abated. His general health is unimpaired.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH TREATY. LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1878.

A Vienna dispatch to The Times says it is

expected that the definitive Russo-Turkish con-vention will be signed to-day (Wednesday), the furks having promised to begin the ecssions to Montenero, and the Bussians having made concessions in regard to the war indemnity and con-sented not to impose a clause making Russia the special guardian over the execution of the treaty of heriin. PROTECTION IN GERMANY.

opportunity for declaring himself in favor of protection. He recently wrote along and favorable reply to a letter condemning free trade, sent him by the agriculturists of the District of Stormarn.

Prince Bismarck appears to be taking every

BERLIN, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1879.

THE FRENCH TREATIES. London, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1879. The Paris correspondent of The Manchester Guardian hears on good authority that France has not denounced all her treaties of commerce, but has only de-

nonneed her treaty with Austria.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA. CANADIAN LOANS-THE COMMELCE OF HALIFAX-P. A. TREMBLAY'S FUNERAL-DIPHTHERIA AT

Terento, Ont., Jan. S .- A special cable dispatch from London to The Globe, says the Stock Exchange Committee has appointed Friday as a special settling day for the new Canadian loan, and danuary 15 for that of the new loan of the city of Quebec. Both loans will be officially quoted.

held a meeting last night. The Winter port question was tated that the continual arrival of so many large steam-

Otrowa, Ont., Jan. 8 .- The circumstances surrounding the musics committed by Farrell, of Quebec, have been considered by the Governor-General, and it is un,

Superintendent O'Neill, of the Dominion Police, was He will probably use the sight of both eyes. Quence, Jan. 8. The funeral of P. A. Tremblay, M.P.,

took place to lay at the Basilea, moving thence to St. Patrica's Cemetery. There was a large attendance of politicians of all stripes, and of personal friends of the deceased, and of members of the press, of which the deceased was a prominent member. The pull-bearers were the Hon Messrs, Joyr, Pellatier, Learter, Thibudeaux Fabre and Judge McCord.

STREET VENDERS AND THEIR WAYS.

HOW THE SMALL ARMY OF PEDLERS LIVE ON THE CHANCE PENNIES OF PASSERS-BY-THEIR HARD FORTUNE IN THE WINTER MONTHS.

The recent severe cold weather drove from ic streets the fruit and peanut venders, and a visit to one of their haunts found them ready to receive calls. of perty trading it would be difficult to form an estimate, since many are without a license, and of these it is impossible to get any accurate account. Judging from the number of licenses granted annually, however, n is probable that not less than four or five thousand folow this vocation regularly. Of these, the greater parre Italians or Italian-French, for whom the cading seems to possess unusual attraction, although almost every nanomility is included, the Irish especially being partial to corner-stands, which do not require the exertion of wheeling a cart. The alleys of West Broadway, Crosbyst., the neighborhood of the Five Fronts, and in fact any place where cheap tenement houses abound, turnish lomes for this class, who usually congregate in small coinnes of relatives or friends. Two or three rooms are generally occuped by five or six men and women, and for these quarters, dirty, ill-ventilated and dark as they often are, a rout is part varying frames to \$15 a menth, according to the avariee of the landied and the ability of the tenants to pay. In those rooms, they ear, sleep, and keep their stock on trade, the only wonder being that the stock does not rath the vile odors of the room in which it is kept over mad. A licease, where one is obtained, costs the applicant \$5 and an annual lee of 50 cents. This entities him to go where he will throughout the city, but does not permit our to select any one spot as ms stand, and he is often compelled by some zeasons polecuman to "move one" semantimes, however, the same stand is occupied by a venier for mat i months without molestation, and he is enabled to boiled to boiled as and pinearpoles constants. corner-stands, which do not require the exercion of

he is enabled to boild up a trade and gain regular customers.

Bananas, oranges, grapes, melous and pineapples constitute the principal stock in Sammer, and in Winter these are supplemented or replaced by apples, peanuts, chestauts, historis, dried his, etc. In good days, ouring the Sammer's cased, a peilier will often make \$2 or \$3 cicar profit, but in Winter his daily carnings when most sincessful seddem exceed 75 cents. Most of the venders are prodent enough to by up something in the Sammer to maintain them during the Winter, and it is not unusual for a vender to expend from \$20 to \$30 in buying a stock of grapes or the oranges. The finer finit, in general, gives the best profit, since few will purchase to at which is poored partially decayed, even as a low price. A bunch of bananas coats from 75 cents to \$2, according to the quality and number on the stem, and oranges vary from 50 cents to \$5 and \$1 a limited and on these the pedier expects to double his investment. Peanuts coat from \$1.05 to \$1.35 a bassel, and sell at 5 cents a quart, though less memory is mane on

HONORS TO THE LATE MORTON MCMICHAEL. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. S .- A large meeting of the cour as of Panade-poin was neld at moon to-day, in the Common Council Chamber, to take netton relative to the death of the Hop. Morton McMichael. Mayor Stokley presided, and Daniel M. Fox and George A. Boker acted as secretaries. Addresses were made by the Han Ed K. Price, General Robert Patterson, William D. Lewis, Colonel John W. Fornay and Daniel Bougaerty, Resolutions expressive of refret at the loss to the com-munity in the death of Mr. McMichael were adopted and